THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

THE Marquis of Dufferin had an audience of King Humbert, and met with a most flattering reception. His Lordship, in presenting his credentials to his Majesty, said that he would devote himself to cementing the friendship between England and Italy. His Majesty, in reply, said that the appointment by the British Government of a personage so eminent as his lordship was a fresh proof of the friendship which existed between the two countries.

THE Government of India has ruled that fines, inflicted by the head of an office or a department, or by the Government, should be deducted from the salary of the officer in taking into account the amount on which income tax is levied.

A MADRAS telegram states that Lady Connemara will leave India for England shortly.

MR. LYALL, the Commissioner has left Chittagong for Demagiri in order to assist in forwarding the troop and stores for the Lushai Expedition.

MR. DIGBY left India for England on the 4th instant. There was a large party of friends to take farewell of him.

MR. T. M. GIBBON, C. I. E., has returned from England, and taken over charge of the Bettia Raj from Mr. W. B. Hudson. Mr. Hudson reverts to his own post of Secretary to the Behar Indigo Planters' Association.

THE Military Pay Offices at Allahabad, in fact all Military Pay Offices, except that at Bombay, will be abolished from the 1st of April, and a new system will be introduced, under which officers will receive their salaries and allowances from District Treasuries. It is probable, however, that an office of Pay Examiner will at the same time be established at Rawul Pindi.

A WRITER in a Society paper of London says:—"Mr. Marvin says that he was to have lectured on Russia recently at the Royal Institution, Woolwich, but that Government interfered. The news had been circulated in London the night before, and I was compelled to make a public statement in the *Globe* and other London newspapers. In response to the feeling evoked, a question would have been put in the House of Commons; but the Government privately explained that they were compelled to suppress the discussion on account of the critical condition of Persian affairs. Lord Salisbury had suppresed the lecture, not Lord Wolseley. With the wisdom of the step, as now explained, I did not disagree, but it would have been far wiser if the suppresseion had taken place in a more courteous manner."

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT of Bombay is at present at Hyderabad, giving extra-judicial assistance in State matters of importance.

THE Lahore paper says that the appointment of Sardar Roop Singh Governor of Cashmere, in pundit Suraj Bal's place, has given great satisfaction.

We understand that the Government has taken-up the enquiry in the Singbhum kidnapping case. Mr. Stack has been ordered to appear in person before the Inspector-General of Police, and submit whatever he has got to say in respect of the charge preferred against him.

The Government of India will shortly address the Secretary of State in reply to his despatch, suggesting fixed dates for the opening and closing of the Secretariat Offices at Calcutta.

VERY interesting discoveries have been made in Madras in the form of Bhuddist *stupas*, by Mr. A. Rea, the Archæological Surveyor of the Presidency, while excavating the remains of a stupa at Bogandani-dibba near Pedda, Ganjam, in the Kristna district. From the description it seems that on the first quadrant of the face of the drum, there are five large sculptured panels standing erect against the wall. One of the panels bears the seated Buddha the four others consisting of richly carved representations of Chaityas similar to those represented in Dr. Burgess's *Amaravati and Jaggayyapeta stupas*. Another discovery of the same order has been made about a mile from the same spot. Here also was found a quadrant of the drum of a stupa in brick, in the centre of which was a peculiar arrangement of bricks in the form of a *swashika*, upon which the statue was probably placed.

TUESDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

THE Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland has at last agreed to pay Mr. Hastie the sum of £250 on withdrawing his action.

WE read that Quetta has been suffering from repeated shocks of earthquake, but happily little damage has been caused, though there were six distinct shocks in four days. The earthquake on New Year's day considerably alarmed the inhabitants, as it was closely followed by that of the preceding day, which was rather severe.

A MOST disastrous fire occurred at Cochin on Friday evening, originating at half-past 5, in a native vessel moored in the river. After parting her cable, she floated with the ebb tibe to Volkart Brothers' jetty. The fire immediately caught the warehouses and destroyed the whole building. The vessel then got free and floated down the river setting fire to several respectable firms, in all of which large quantities of produce were stored, and the result was an immense conflagration. Several native streets, and the Moplah Mosque were also destroyed; but it is believed no lives were lost. Only a few blackened walls and heaps of *debris* are what are left of several thriving establishments, where several hundred people were employed. The loss is roughly estimated from twenty to twenty-five lakhs.

SIRDAR Nadir Khan, Mosan Khan and Hasham Khan, the three brothers of Ishak Khan, whose arrival under guard at Peshawar was recently announced, left Lahore a few days ago under a police guard. It appears that the Government of India has acceded to their request to be allowed to reside in Mirzapore.

THE old inter-tribal feuds among the Shinwaris are showing renewed activity just now especially between the Zakha Khels and Sangu Khels. The former have managed to carry off, after a successful raid, some 200 sheep of the Sangu Khels from a place called Shinwar Sarhad. The news of the revival of quarrelling among the Shinwaris, who would be formidable to the Amir's authority if they could only remain united, is naturally very welcome at Cabul.

A CENSUS of the illiterates in the various countries of the world, recently published in the *Statistiche Monatsschrift*, places the three Sclavic States of Roumania, Servia, and Russia at the head of the list, with about 80 per cent. of the population unable to read and write. Of the Latin-speaking races, Spain heads the list with 63 per cent., followed by Italy with 48 per cent., France and Belgium having about 15 per cent. The illiterates in Hungary number 43 per cent., in Austria 39, and in Ireland 21. In England we find 13 per cent., Holland 10 per cent, United States (white population) 8 per cent., and Scotland 7 per cent., unable to read and write. When we come to the purely Teutonic States, we find a marked reduction in the precentage of illiterates. The highest in Switzerland, 2·5; and in the whole German Empire it is but one per cent.

THE Government of India has under consideration a scheme of authorising Local Governments to grant loans to public bodies for the prosecution of works of utility and improvement, such as drainage, water-works, bridges, and the like, without reference to the Government of India.

Among the first questions Lord Lansdowne will be called upon to settle in India will be some, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, arising out of that melancholy business, the fall in the value of the rupee. Military officers and civil servants generally, covenanted or not, will ask him to consider the effect of an unfavourable exchange on the salaries of gentlemen who have to remit so much of their earnings home. The uncovenanted will further have to press on him, as they have pressed on his predecessors, the iniquity of the rule which condemns them to receive their pensions not (as military officers and civil servants do) in sterling, but in rupees at the current rate of exchange. For them the working of the rule is killing, as any one can realize who remembers that at the present rate of exchange a pension of 5,000 rupees, which a few years ago was worth £500 in England, is now worth £335 or thereabouts.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

MR. BRADLAUGH has given notice that he will again move next Session for an inquiry into the Indian Government by means of a Commission empowered to take evidence in England and India.

WE read in the English papers that Lord Ripon, speaking at a meeting held at Brighton, condemned Lord Salisbury for his recent unseemly allusion to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji. The London *Daily News* says :—

Discussing Lord Salisbury's recent speech at Edinburgh, he (Lord Ripon) complained that a statesman, who has twice been Secretary of State for India, should, for a paltry electioneering purpose, have made use of an expression in regard to the former Liberal candidate for Holborn, that would deeply wound the sensitive feelings of the Indian community, and give great pain and offence to a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER has been nominated the English Corresponding Member of the Central Statistical Commission in Brussels.

THE Chambers of Commerce in India have been presented by the Corporation of the City of London with bronze medals commemorative of the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

THE Gaekwar intends gradually to train up his younger brother, Srimant Sampat Rao Gaekwar, in discharging high administrative duties in order ultimately to instal him in the office of the Dewan of Baroda. His Highness has already given high offices to his other brothers and relatives in various departments of the State.

THE complaint that has appeared in one of the Bombay papers regarding the unsatisfactory relations that exist between the young Nawab of Sachin and his Administrator, Mr. Nanu Mia, has not gone unnoticed by authority. The charge of the State will shortly be handed over to the Magistrate of the Chowrasi Division of Surat, and Mr. Nanu Mia wil be provided with a suitable appointment in Kattywar.

IN a recent communication to the Imperial Government, the Government of Bombay stated that the investment of private donations for the establishment of charitable institutions in the city of Bombay was objectionable, since the local Government would be responsible for any loss arising from a fall in the price of the securities. In reply, his Excellency in Council expresses his inability to modify the orders of March last, under which the payment of interest on sums deposited, as private contributions for public works in the Presidency, was disallowed.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to a Bombay contemporary from London, says that one of the sensational incidents looked forward to in the proceedings of the Parnell Commission, is the scientific evidence to be adduced in regard to the authenticity of the letters, some of which have been published in facsimile. The originals have been photographed, and the photographs have been enlarged to, it is said, an area of twelve feet. The photographs have also been projected on screens by a well-known process, so that every pulsation of the fingers that guided the pen with which the original missives were written becomes apparent. The letters, thus enlarged, might seem to have been written by a giant. A good deal is expected to turn upon the testimony of experts, who will compare the letters in dispute on the one side with the admitted hand-writing of Mr. Parnell and of his Private Secretary, Mr. Campbell, and on the other with certain documents professing to have been written by them, which are admitted forgeries, and are kept in a box in the custody of the Commissioners.

MR. FINUCANE, the Bengal director of agriculture, has left Calcutta for the Bhagulpore district to continue his enquiries into the scarcity anticipated in certain tracts in Behar.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* writes: "We understand that great indignation is felt among the public officers in Rangoon at the unusual step taken by the the Chief Commissioner in issuing instructions to them to attend at the Phayre Street Railway Sta-

tion to see him take his departure for Prome. A more childish performance can hardly be imagined. Sir Charles Bernard, Mr. Rivers Thompson, Sir C. Aitchison and Sir Ashley Eden were never guilty of such pretentiousness, although they never at any time failed to uphold the real dignity of their office."

THURSDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

THE *Indian Spectator* says that a very interesting movement has been recently started in Bombay, namely, the formation of a committee under whose auspices a series of English Lectures are to be delivered for the special behoof of educated natives. "Mr. Lee Warner leads off as premier lecturer, selecting for his subject: 'The Power and Responsibilities of Public Criticism.'

NARAYEN NANU, the man who prepetrated the triple murder at Dadur, a suburb of Bombay, on the 18th October last, has been committed by Mr. Ryan the Presidency Magistrate, to stand his trial at the next Criminal Session. The prisoner—who was charged with murdering a Parsee lady, her grandson and daughter—had made a free confession to the Police, but he retracted it before the Magistrate, and made a rambling statement about the occurrence, denying all knowledge of the crime.

THE Inland Emigration Act has been withdrawn from the Districts of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Government of Bengal has issued a Notification that from 1st April, 1889, those places will cease to be labor Districts. The question was under consideration for some years. The Commissioner of Chittagong frequently urged that the necessity for the operation of the Act had ceased in his Division, and Sir Rivers Thompson in receiving the report for 1885 had remarked that the time was approaching when it would be possible to carry out the course recommended, as the number of laborers, enrolled under the Act, was falling off yearly. Sir Steuart Bayley before carrying out measure, called for a special report on the subject. In the report submitted, it is stated that the Planters, who were consulted, are unanimously of opinion that the Act is not required. The District Officers are also of the same opinion, and the Commissioner strongly urged that the Act be withdrawn as labor was plentiful, and there was no objection to taking work in a garden. His Honor says that he has carried out the wish of the Commissioner, which is in accord with the policy of the Government of India, which would dispense with special legislation on labor contracts, the Secretary of State being of opinion that such legislation should be considered temporary only, and ought not to be maintained longer than is absolutely necessary.

THE Madras public seem now to be realising the fact that the Madras Coroner's Bill will transfer the duties of Coroner to the Police; a transfer which is now much objected to.

WITH the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble J. H. Reynolds, C. S. I., a Member of the Bengal Council.

PILGRIMS from Samarkhand have reported that influential men of the Ughy tribe, who, on the approach of the Russian to Samarkhand, fled to Cabul, and entered the service of the Amir at the Amir's request, sent letters to their friends and the chiefs of the tribe living in Samarkhand asking whether in the event of war between the Russians and the Amir they should assist the latter or not. The Russian authorities, getting wind of this, caught the messengers with the letter, and siezed the addresses.

A DARING dacoity is reported from Kurrachi. The mail-cart was attacked on a lonely part of the road between the General Post Office and the Camp Post Office by a gang of ten men and robbed the letters and parcels, about Rs. 700 being carried off. One of the dacoits, a Sidi, has been arrested, and it is expected that the remainder will be secured.

HIS Highness the Amir of Cabul is introducing machinery into his territory. Mr. Payne, the Agent of the Amir, is now at Kurrachi, inspecting the machinery that has arrived there from England for the Amir. Mr. Payne has already forwarded to Cabul 5 packages of Mint machinery, and 8 for distilling brandy.

GOVERNMENT students, sent to the Dehra Forest School, are to be required in future to render at least five years' official service after their return from the school.

THERE is some talk of constituting the present Law Classes of the Presidency College, Madras, into a separate Law College under the control of the Judges of the High Court.

THE movement for reducing Native marriage expenses, we learn, is making head in the Punjab. At Amritsar a representative meeting of the leaders of Native society, after full and careful discussion, has drawn up a set of rules limiting the expenditure to be incurred by the Jats, in proportion to their income.

FRIDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

A TELEGRAM to a contemporary says: —"A missionary who is travelling in Western Kareni, and who crossed the border into Sawlapaw's territory says that Sawlapaw has been making strenuous efforts to get the Western Karennis to join him, but unsuccessfully, though a few villages will join if the chief can hold his own against the British. The Eastern Karennis knowing they can do nothing against the British in the open, intend confining themselves to opposing the advance of the troops through the hills and jungles, the country being favourable for their plan of operations. They are making preparations by driving bamboo spikes into ground and laying ambuscades, though affecting to regard with contempt the invasion of their territory by so small a force."

THE photographic exhibition which turned out to be so unexpected a success last year will be repeated this year. It will be held about the middle of the month.

GENERAL Boulanger has issued an address to the electors of the department of the Seine in which he repels the insulting suspicion that he aims at becoming a Dictator. The Seine election, which is fixed for the 27th instant, is anxiously awaited, as it will test the strength of Boulangism in Paris.

A YOUNG man, named Stevenson, aged nineteen, has been arrested in Glasgow for attempting a crime similar to the Whitechapel ones. Having lured a prostitute round a corner, he stabbed her in seven places. The unfortunate woman's condition is precarious. 'Will the foul deeds be now traced to the credit of Scotland yard and of its new Chief?'

THE latest report about Emin Pasha is that he has not been captured and that he had repulsed a force of six thousand Mahdists in October. Emin, he says, is the person known in the Soudan as the White Pasha.

THE Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Herr von Putkammer who was dismissed by the late Emperor Frederick.

THE Native Chiefs who are to organise and equip contingents to serve with the Indian Army appear to favour the idea of sending their selected regiments to be trained along with the regular troops in British cantonments. The Maharajah of Cashmere proposes sending his regiments to Sialkot; and the Maharajah of Bhurtpore is anxious to have 500 of his cavalry trained at Muttra, and a strong regiment of infantary at Agra. The plan is decidedly a good one, and there should be no difficulty in applying it all round. The Gawlior Durbar could send its troops to Agra or Jhansi, and in the Punjab there are so many British cantonments that the Chiefs will have no difficulty in making their arrangements. The Government will no doubt see their way to giving all practical aid to adopt this plan of making their selected regiments thoroughly effective.

THE semi-official Berlin press insinuate that ex-Marshal Bazaine's denial, forwarded by Sir Robert Morier to Count Herbert Bismarck, was fabricated.

GREAT regret is felt for the death of Ressaldar Major Nizamuddin Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, of the 11th Bengal Lancers. He was Orderly Officer to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on the boundary Commisson escort, and was present in England during the Jubilee. General Probyn has telegraphed from England that the Prince is much grieved at the news.

Nawab Medhi Ali of Hydrabad will visit the Viceroy in Calcutta in the second week in Feburary.

THERE is some chance, says an English paper, of the Bombay dock being constructed within measurable time. "The delay of an undertaking so vital to Imperial and Indian interests is little short of a scandal. It must chiefly be attributed to the friction between the India Office and Admiralty and Treasury conjoined. While the Admiralty have insisted, it appears, on a dock larger than Indian interests require, the Treasury has tried, as usual, to throw the chief burden of the cost on Indian revenues, an attempt which has been justly resisted. Apparently some compromise has been arrived at, and an amended design by Sir John Coode has been virtually accepted. The length of the floor, according to Lord George Hamilton, in the dock will be 500 feet, the width at entrance 85 feet, and the depth on sill at high water 35 feet. The estimated cost is £221,000 and the time necessary for constructions is estimated at four years."

SATURDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

AN English Provincial correspondent hears that representations have been addressed to the Chinese Government in regard to Dada Mahomed Khan and his accomplices, the murderers of Mr. Dalgleish. The Government of India has now satisfied itself that this man is in Chinese Turkestan, that his whereabouts is well-known to the Chinese authorites there, and that immediately after the murder he fled to Kashgar, where he remained for some time. Although the Chinese officials knew who he was and the crime which he had just committed, no attempt was made to arrest any of the party, and it is supposed that the authorities in Kashgar were bribed. The Russian Consul in Kashgar took precautions immediately to have them captured if they crossed into Russian territory, but they felt safe apparently in the Chinese dominions. It is probable that the Pekin Government will now require the local authorities to arrest and retain them in safe custody for the present.

THE party of engineers surveying the country for the new Western Bengal Railway scheme are reported to have discovered a new and exceptionally ingenious route between Gya and Baidyanath, which certainly, as a bit of skilful allignment, reflects great credit on Mr. H. B. Addis, the Executive Engineer in charge of that portion of the line. After leaving Gya, the route takes a south-easterly direction, and reaches the valley of the Dhodur, without crossing any large stream. Climbing the left bank of that river, it surmounts the Hazaribagh plateau, near Koderma, and, proceeding along the ridge between the Ganges and Barakur rivers, reaches Baidyanath, without the need of a single large bridge throughout the entire distance of 110 miles from Gya.

THE Government of India is said to have issued orders to expedite as much as possible the submission and payment of claims on account of charges incurred in connection with the Sikkim and Hazara campaigns, so as to bring all charges into the accounts of the current financial year.

IN his Resolution on the revenue administration of Lower Burma for the past year Sir Charles Crosthwaite alludes to the expansion of land revenue in the Province. Ten years ago the total receipts from land came to 50 odd lakhs, and since then there has only been one year, 1882-83, in which a substantial increase has not been registered, the total for the last twelve months reaching 75½ lakhs.

IF the syllables in "phonograph" be written backwards there is little difference between what they spell and "graphophone." So too, in the lectures of two successive weeks at the Society of Arts on the "phonograph" and "graphophone," it only requires a little transposition of names and places to make the two papers almost identical. Colonel Gourand, the first lecturer, describes the invention and gradual improvement by Mr. Edison of an instrument which "faithfully reproduces every sound made in its presence." Mr. Edmunds, the second lecturer, narrates the discovery of the idea by Monsieur Cros at Paris, before anything has been heard of Mr. Edison's phonograph, of "reproducing audible phenomena." and the claboration by an American named Tainter of a practical "sound recording and reproducing machine" called the grophophone. Mr. Tainter, says Mr. Edmunds, made the discovery which converted an instrument which could only caricature the human voice into such perfect instruments as we see today.

IT is now believed certain that the Amir intends wintering in Afgan-Turkistan, emboldened thereto by the tranquillity at Kabul and throughout Eastern Afghanistan generally.

THE Government of India have decided to offer a premium of Rs. 1,000 for a primer in sanitary science and domestic economy for the use of English and vernacular schools.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., on *Monday*, the 14*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Green's Theorem and its Applications.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Tuesday*, the 15*th Inst*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Alkaloids.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

January 12*th*, 1889.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1889.

THE ARMS ACT.

THE *Calcutta Review* is the latest convert to the doctrine of emasculation of the conquered races. This is not remarkable. With an editor who is a zealous advocate of personal Government as against the Reign of Law and a staff of rising young Civilians, each a regular brick, the chief being a brick and a half, in the ramparts of personal Government, the degradation of the natives cannot but be a topic of approval. Time was when the Competition-wallah was an ardent Liberal as opposed to the old Haileyburians, who represented the ultra-Tory element in the Government, and looked upon the Competition-wallah with all but open contempt. A third of a century has elapsed since the abolition of the Haileybury College, the old Haileyburians have all but completely died out, and their successors, the Competition-wallahs, have taken their places, and it is but natural that they should now assume the high Tory characters of their predecessors. Nay, they are worse, they have not only not inherited the *garibparwar* character of their predecessors, but have imbibed a spirit of antagonism to the native races, whom they wish always to keep down. Of course, there are noble and remarkable exceptions, but they form the exceptions and not the rule, and we refer to the rule and not to the exceptions. That those who advocate the abolition of the High Court in order that they may realize the Arcadian simplicity of justice dispensed under the mangoe-tree, while the dispenser is on horseback and out on a hunting expedition, should look upon the Arms Act as a measure of supreme wisdom and their exertions should be devoted to make that measure more and more stringent, are but natural. It is with this view that Mr. George Toynbee has written an article in the current number of the *Calcutta Review*. It is an article of only eight pages devoted to the merest trimmings and professions of public convenience which culminate in the recommendation that the present fee of 4 annas for a license for possession should be enhanced to 5 or 10 Rs., the other fees being similarly enhanced. The author gravely tells us that such raising would prove beneficial to the people, and he assures us that "nearly all those who now hold gun licences at 4 annas a year would continue to hold them at five or ten rupees; if they did not, no harm would be done, but rather good." Again, "the raising of the fees" which he strongly advocates "would not, he believes, paradoxical as it may sound, prove unpopular. The possession of a gun would become a distinction even more highly prized than it is now, and would be confined, as it is in all other civilised countries, to those classes which alone can afford the luxury." Mr. Toynbee is a District Magistrate of considerable experience, and when he expresses a deliberate opinion, he should command the confidence of the public. We are, however, not fond of paradoxes, and cannot believe that by making things dear and troublesome you can at all help to make them popular. Our own conviction is that the bulk of the fire-arms now in the possession of natives are old flint-locks with a sprinkling of percussion guns, each of which would not fetch ten rupees in the open market, and a fee of ten rupees a year thereon would be as prohibitory as a tax can well be. In one place he remarks: "If it be conceded that the procedure as regards gun licences should more closely follow that adopted in England, and should be looked upon as a legitimate and easy mode of increasing the revenue, as a fiscal rather than as a repressive measure, then, the exemption by classes of persons should either cease altogether, or be considerably restricted." All this is, however, mere palaver. There is no law in England requiring licences for the possession of arms, and fees for the same and there can be no assimilation. Nothing would be more welcome to the people of this country than the English law, and that, Mr. Trynbee says, can never be conceded. So we suspect that while he talks of the English law he means for us the *Irish* Coercion Act. In fact it would not be too much to say that Mr. Toynbee is well aware of the fact, and he has advanced his proposition as an euphemeistic form for a prohibitory order. The question, therefore, may at once be taken up as one of prohibition and not one of amendment. Now, our opinion has always been against that part of the Act which is directed to the disarmament of the natives. It is inconsistent with every principle of justice, fair-play and impartiality. It contravenes the very first principle of law regarding self-defence. Blackstone says: "a man's life and limbs are held of such high value by our law, that it pardons even homicide, if committed *se defendendo*, or in order to preserve them. Indeed, whatever is done by a man to save either life or member, is looked upon as done upon the highest necessity and compulsion." In commenting on this Judge Stephen says: 'In connection with the rights of personal liberty and security is the right of the subject to carry such arms as are proper for his defence. This is declared by the statute 1 W. and M. Secs. 2, c. 2; and is indeed a public allowance, under due restrictions, of the natural right of resistance and self-preservation, when the sanction of society and laws are found insufficient to restrain the violence of oppression" (Vol. I, p. 150.) The "restriction" here referred to has nothing to do with the prohibition under ordinary circumstances. It alludes to going armed to public meetings with a felonious intent and so forth, and not to a general disarming under the pretence of a license to possess arms granted at option, and realizing a fee for not every license but every separate piece of weapon and enforced by the stringent penal law. In fact the disarming Act is an exercise of arbitrary power of the utmost autocratic character. To us in this country it amounts to saying that 'you shall not have the power to exercise your natural right of self-defence, that it is better that you should be eaten up by tigers and lions, mangled by bears and wolves, and murdered by robbers, than to raise your hand against your injurers.' Of course, we have often been told that the Government takes the responsibility upon its own self for the protection of the people and they have to do nothing for themselves. This, however, appears as a mere apology and nothing more, when we see thousands are eaten up annually by tigers, and private property in cattle is destroyed by many tens of thousands, and the only attempt made by Government in recent times is to lower the rate of rewards for the destruction of ferocious animals! To this phase of the question Mr. Toynbee has not at all directed his attention, and yet it is the one on which the whole subject turns. Self-defence and protection are the first paramount objects of Government. Besides them all considerations about ostentation, display, and sports are of little significance. Nay, jurists in all civilized parts of the world have been of opinion that it even overrides all considerations about the safety of Government. Paramount as no doubt is the consideration of Government safety, it has always been held subordinate to that of personal right of protection. Government exists primarily for the protection of life and property. The Penal Code openly declares that it is no offence to kill a man in self-defence, and it is in no way inconsistent with the maxim derived from the Laws of the Twelve Tables: 'the well-being of the people is the first great law.' Of course, it is not denied that personal liberty and rights must be subordinated to the well-being of the public, and if it can be shown that the possession of arms by individuals is opposed to public well-being, our position must be very much weakened; but this has not yet been done. The right to possess arms, sometimes under proper restrictions, is conceded in every part of the world, except by a few conquerors in foreign contries and among subject nations and that among a very few nations. In mediæval days among the English was the law of which the curfew was the prominent emblem, and in our own times the most worthy of remark is the Irish. There is no parallellism, however, between the Irish and the Indians in this respect. The justification of disarmament would depend upon the reasonable probability of the subject nations using their arms against their conquerors with at least a moderate chance of success, but between the English and the Indians there is not the ghost of a chance. The Indians, divided into races and tribes, some of them hostile to each other, and occupying very different grades in the scale of civilization, can never unite to make a compact nation, or uniting, bring their bows and arrows and other miscellaneous arms to wage war against the Government of the country. The idea itself is ridiculous, and the ridicule has been greatly heightened by the fact that the English Government, the most powerful on the face of the earth and owning arms of the greatest and most deadly precision, should pass a law making swords, daggers, spears, bows and arrows and spearheads as arms of which they are afraid. (See Sec. 4 of Act 11 of 1878.) Even Mr. Toynbee is of opinion that "as regards Lower Bengal there is probably more danger to the possessor and user than to the State or to the public." He is nevertheless of opinion that "no restriction whatever should be placed on the possession and use of fire arms is not for a moment contended." It is obvious therefore that there is no apprehension whatever of danger to Government, and the provisions made for exempting classes and individuals from the operations of the Act show that it is more for the sake of degrading the natives of the country, of branding them with a mark of distrust, and placing them at a disadvantage among their neighbours, that the law has been framed. Under the law, a native of the country whose eighth ancestor was a European, is, under the designation of "East Indian," allowed to lord it over his neighbours to an extent which flesh and blood cannot bear, and to flourt before the face of the nation maxims like *salus populi est suprema lex* is a cruel mockery, and what is more the Government knows it and encourages it for the sake of a mistaken notion about *prestige*. The case was different when Lord Canning disarmed the people in 1860. He had then to face the greatest crisis in the annals of English dominion in this country, and it was no time then to think of individual rights and privileges; as a matter of fact he made no class distinctions, and limited the operation of the Act to five years only. It was in 1866 that, having restablished the supremacy of British rule in every part of the country and in the halcyon days of peace, plenty and prosperity, the invidious distinctions and most stringent rules were passed by his successors—rules which prohibited the use of fish-knives and bill-hooks in many parts of the country. The enormities of this law were to a certain extent modified in the consolidated Act of 1878, and our references here have been directed to that Act only. The Act refers to the manufacture of fire-arms, the importation and exportation of arms, and the possession of arms by the people of this country, but our remarks have hitherto been limited to the third subject, that of possession, and it is to it that the resolution of the Allahabad Congress refers as the one which is the most unjust and oppressive.

SIR A. CROFT ON MORAL TRAINING.

II.

IN a previous issue (Dec. 17) we have shown how the education of the country is said to be in a critical condition. The destructive effects of Western education on the traditional observances of the moral law by the Hindu Society have become so serious that no less a person than the Director of Public Instruction has come to the extraordinary conclusion *viz.*, that "educated Hindu society is in fact working without sanctions." Sir Alfred has perhaps been somewhat sweeping in his assertion. But that there are reasons to draw one in the direction of such a gloomy view of our affairs cannot any longer be overlooked. No inconsiderable care appears to have been bestowed on the subject by the learned Director. And we cannot afford to pass over the event, because it does not make much noise. Before showing, however, where we join issue with Sir Alfred, we must conclude our analysis of his report.

Among the direct methods of imparting moral instruction Sir Alfred has not omitted to notice the modern systems of evolutionary ethics. But he points also to "the abiding weakness" of every orm of utilitarianism. So again, "the theory of an inherited conscience" is given up because when the system is explained, the transcendental origin of the theory is exploded and "its sanctions," it is said, "fall to a far lower level of authority." The comparison is presumably made with some "higher or more mysterious sanction of right conduct than the rewards and punishments that society can distribute."

Sir Alfred does not name this mysterious sanction. But probably it is because he belongs to the Christian persuasion that he seems to lean so entirely upon Christian theology for a guide to right and honorable conduct in life. This may be very creditable to his piety. But as the Director of an elaborate system of secular education in India we are compelled to look to him for the enunciation of a secular basis of moral conduct. If no such secular basis exists in reality, our only alternative can be to go back to the Hindu sanctions upon some methodical plan or other. And for aught we know, we shall be driven at this late hour to entrust the education of our sons and still more of our daughters under the guidance of the Pandits of Bhatpara, Nadia and Benares. If Ram Mohun Roy and Babington Macaulay, followed by series of brilliant successors, have committed the mistake of introducing what are only the destructive forces of Western Education and if those forces are incapable of receiving a wholesome direction under Sir Alfred Croft and his learned co-adjutors, the British Indian Government at least, will be found placed in the saddest of all dilemmas. The Government will have either to acknowledge that the immense benefits it has conferred on India are hopelessly discounted, exhausted, or reduced into a negative quantity, by the most disastrous consequences on the moral conduct of the Hindu people with whom for one reason or another the entire continent of Hindustan must be associated for many ages to come. Or, the British Government will have to bestir itself in a questionable manner, to abjure its promises of religious neutrality; to forget its long experience of the deplorable effects of religious persecution; and, embracing the policy of Mahomet, to declare that for the sake of a practicable system of moral education the people must renounce Agnosticism, Comtism, and Hinduism of all shades from pantheism to polytheism, and betake themselves either to Christianity or to Muhammadanism; for according to Sir Alfred Croft there is hope yet for our Mahomedan fellow-countrymen but none left for us Hindus who have committed the irremediable mistake of acquiring the smattering of English we are known to possess.

Sir Alfred has apparently omitted to consider all these larger issues. For we think these issues are not only vital to the question but that it is these which were indicated by the ex-Viceroy Lord Dufferin when His Excellency observed that "until failure follows an earnest effort at imparting moral instruction in colleges he is unwilling to admit that success may not be secured." We have always advocated the grant of public preferments to our educated countrymen. And we have never been prepared to hold with our ancestors that English education has the effect of making of us only atheists and men devoid of moral sanctions. Sir Alfred however would drive us back to a more unsophisticated condition, and make us give up our vaunted education and our preferments both.

We hail with pleasure Sir Alfred's efforts and proposals in the way of indirect teaching of morals. But we must point out that what is wanted is not an additional text-book for the Entrance Examination, but a *system* of instruction in which the moral principles may be taught from the lowest form in the schools to the highest classes in the colleges. It is not only *some wise laws or noble examples which have to be taught but a classification* of all the virtues upon a methodical basis and in systematic completeness. The principles will, of course, have to be elaborated most fully in the College, but their essence must also be capable of being inculcated even to children just out from the nursery and entrusted to the public educationist, by perhaps the most anxious of parents in all the world. If it be Sir Alfred's opinion, though he has nowhere expressed himself to that effect, that the destructive effects of Western Education are due to the conflict between different non-Christian schools of Western philosophy, we do not think the evil is absolutely without any sort of remedy. We do believe that in spite of the conflict alluded to, all schools of philosophy are agreed upon the cardinal doctrines of morality. And if the lines of argument employed in each be different, it would not be impossible to arrange that particular colleges should hold to one line of argument as its main policy of moral teaching. But in any case it has been premature to hold that a large society is devoid of moral sanctions or that the entire system of Indian Education is hopelessly corrupt. We were not prepared for this sort of educational suicide from the head of the Education Department in Bengal, who may even lay claim to be treated as the Educational Secretary to the Government of India. Sir Alfred is perfectly right when he says that the difficulty lies not in knowing what we have to do but in doing it. But when he adds that "what is required is not to inform the intelligence but to discipline the will," we would observe that the discipline of the will must go hand in hand at some stage or other with informing the intelligence and also with rousing the nobler emotions. Biographies and extracts from great writers on personal conduct are excellent things in their own way, but the logic which underlies the collection of lessons must be definite and also clearly expoundable to the most discursive intellects whether Christian, Heathen or even atheistical. We say atheistical with considerable deliberation. There are atheisms and atheisms, and especially so in the East. Some atheism may not justify the exclusion of a member from the Parliament or a Professor from the colleges. And some certainly may do so. Boyish atheism, however, if it cannot be helped, must at least be prevented from drifting into the wrong kind. What the boys are taught in schools must not have to be unlearnt when they advance into the college classes. The Professor who has to lecture on Calderwood's Moral Philosophy or Bain's Mental and Moral Science, must be competent to show where in spite of the divergencies of opinion in matters of religious creed or theories of philosophy all are agreed as to what is necessary in life's conduct from good men and worthy citizens.

Sir Alfred has been careful enough to add with reference to Bain and Calderwood's books: "It will not, I presume, be urged that a text book or compendium of moral precepts need also be prescribed for students who are thus engaged in a critical analysis of the foundations on which the very notion of moral obligation rests." We are afraid that this may be very near to what is lacking. We may be mistaken; but we believe not one of the systems of philosophy is uniformly binding upon all the teachers and professors of Government Colleges and Schools much less availed of to strengthen any system of moral precepts. Those who avow the Christian religion are naturally allowed a wide discretion in philosophic criticism. But where a secular basis, not of instruction in the three R's, but of morality is required, some first principles must be securely laid down for the common guidance of the teaching staff. And failing in this requisite the students are left by their professors to their own sweet will not only to indulge in intellectual gymastics but also to overlook the bearings of their exercises upon the sort of conduct which is required of them in life. 'The genuine teacher', as Sir Alfred says, 'is born, not made." But the made-teacher even must know and be able to convey the requisite information as to what sort of conduct is indispensable and why it is so. A dissection of the nature of duty may or may not have an elevating effect upon conduct. But where the evil cannot be helped, it ought to be faced and faced with firmness. And even the least efficient professor in a college ought to be competent to meet his duty-dissecting boys on their own ground at least in respect of some of the main duties of life. We should indeed like to be put in posession of a list of moral duties which have no sanction other than the authority of the Bible. We thought the Christian virtues were quite defensible upon rational grounds. In any case when graduates are carried before the Viceregalt hrone in the Senate House to take away their valued credentials, the Chancellor or the Vice-chancellor ought to be enabled to discharge his duty with a clear conscience and be saved from any such intolerable incubus as that by the grant of each of these credentials he was adding one more to work the Hindu society without any sanctions of morality whatever.

Dr. Arnold, though he was no doubt a born teacher, may be listened to upon this point. He was of opinion (see, *Lecture before the Mechanics Institute at Rugby*) that the study of man's moral nature should comprise an analysis of his duties quite apart from his duties to God and that the former should be founded upon an analysis of human feelings and emotions. He recommends the study in question until the period when the young student in Christian England should grow to be a Christian man and by attaining to the sources of revealed knowledge be enabled to dispense with his preliminary knowledge of moral duties, but at the same time without having at all to swerve from that knowledge. We Hindu parents require for our boys no more than that preliminary moral education. And we do not think our wish is fit to be trifled with because this is not a Christian country and our boys may not derive from Christanity their duties to man and their country. We shall conclude our suggestions with the following extract from the lecture alluded to which will show in any case that our requirement, hard as it may be, is not so unreasonable as the education department has come to hold.

"There are many things of which we must all be ignorant, many of which we may be ignorant, because there are other studies which we prefer to follow: but there are two things of which unless we wholly go out of the world we may not be ignorant without great blame, our duties as men and as citizens."

LOANS AND ADVANCES FOR LOCAL WORKS.

THE Government of India has recorded an elaborate Resolution upon the important subject which heads this article. It will be in the recollection of the reader that up till 1876 loans were pretty freely made from public funds to Municipalities and other public corporations for works of public utility and convenience; and that the financial difficulties caused in that year by the sudden depreciation of silver necessitated the adoption of measures of economy anp retrenchment. The Government of India directed that as the means at its disposal for granting loans to local bodies and to Native States were likely to be limited so long as silver did not recover in value, no application for such loans should be made or submitted by any Government officer except for purposes which would not admit of postponement. The principle thus enunciated was further developed in Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement for 1879-80. It was declared that the demands upon the Imperial Treasury for the capital cost of state-works were so considerable compared with the resources at its disposal that Municipalities and other corporations would generally be left to borrow in the open market for themselves. This policy has since been adhered to except in very special cases, and even in such cases the Secretary of State has been unwilling to sanction a departure from it. Experience has, however, shown that its rigid adoption has operated very unfavourably in delaying and prevented sanitary improvements and reforms. The Government in a despatch to the Secretary of State writes:—"It has been found that local bodies cannot raise money in the market except upon extravagant terms, and Municipalities and other corporations have in several cases found it necessary in consequence to abandon or indefinitely postpone well considered schemes of drainage and water-supply."

It appears that in 1887 the Secretary of State requested the Government of India to reconsider this question and suggested that the system under which in the United Kingdom advance are made by the Government for local works

might with some modification be introduced in India. There can be no doubt that the discontinuance of the practice of making loans from public funds to Municipal and other public corporations has prevented the construction of many works of public utility. After carefully considering the suggestions made by the Secretary of State and consulting the Local Governments on the subject, the Government of India submitted certain proposals for sanction of the India Office. The broad principle on which these proposals are based is that, in future all loans of public money will be made on the guarantee and responsibility of Local Governments. The soundness of this principle is beyond question. The Government of India observes: —"It is obvious that under such conditions—where the responsibility for securing the punctual payment of interest and repayment of the principal devolves on Local Governments—loans will not be granted on insufficient security, or in cases where the public character of the necessity for them is not fully established. It was not the object of the policy adopted in 1876 to impede sanitary reforms in the smaller Municipalities, though it would now appear that this has been the result. As between a policy which has the practical effect of forbidding public corporations to adopt methods of sanitary reforms and the extended guarantee of the Government which is necessary to enable them to do so, there is, we submit, little room for difference of opinion. One objection to making these loans from public funds—namely, that it necessarily involved an extension of the borrowing or at least of the guarantee of Government, and thereby affected our credit—we hope to minimise by limiting the funds available for these purposes to a sum which will not apparently raise the price at which we can borrow money." As the Presidency Corporations have a credit of their own, they will be left to continue to borrow in ordinary cases in the open market. The position of the Mofussil Municipalities being essentially different, and the loan market being practically closed to them, the Government of India proposed to change its present policy in regard to them and to authorise Local Governments to grant loans to them in future. The Government of India further proposed that in making these loans the three following conditions should be strictly adhered to:—*First*, Loans to be granted only for works in which the Government, apart from mere local interest, has a general interest, such as drainage and water-works, and not to be granted for works of purely local interest, or works which are conveniences but not necessities, such as roads, bridges, market places, town halls, and the like. *Secondly*, a loan to be repaid within as short a period as possible, not exceeding 30 years in any case, or 20 years except under very special circumstances, and with special sanction. *Thirdly*, a local body having borrowed from Government, not to borrow from any other source so long as a part of its debt to Government is still outstanding. The proposals, we are glad to find, have met with the approval of the Secretary of State. Lord Cross rightly holds that this policy is one calculated to facilitate the development of the smaller towns and districts without adding to the charges falling on the Imperial Revenues. We agree with his lordship that it is essential that the total amount to be placed in any year at the credit of the several Local Governments shall not exceed that which the Government of India can afford to advance without undue interference with the other objects for which funds may have to be supplied from the funds in India. As the third condition proposed by the Government of India was very hard. Lord Cross very properly has modified it by laying down that a Municipal body may only borrow from other sources after having obtained the permission of the Local Goverunments which would not be granted unless it were clearly shown that the payment of the interest and repayment of the principal of the loan from the Government had been duly secured.

Rules have been framed by the Government of India for giving effect to the policy of making loans from resources at the disposal of Local Governments. These rules provide that advances and loans may be made by Local Governments and Administrations for any of the following purposes without reference to the Government of India:—(1) advances to cultivators under the Land Improvement Loans Act or the Agriculturist's Loans Act; (2) advances under special laws such as the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act or the Bengal Drainage and Embankment Act; (3) loans to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law; (4) loans to Mofussil Municipalities and other public corporations for public utility and convenience. We need hardly say that the loans made under the third head will be regarded as a great boon. There are many embarrassed landholders and notabilities who find it extremely necessary to raise money in the loan on moderate terms. If the Government should make loans to them at low rates of interest, a good many ancient and noble houses will be saved from ruin. The Government of India will charge Local Governments interest at 4 per cent on all moneys placed at the disposal of the latter under the new system. This being the case, the Local Governments should not, in our opinion, demand more than 5 per cent interest on the loans and advances which they may make under any of the four heads mentioned above. It is superfluous to say that the usefulness of the new system will depend entirely on this condition. The rules provide that upon a consideration of the several demands and of its available resources, the Government of India will determine what sum is to be placed at the disposal of each Local Government for making loans and advances. We trust very earnestly that the Supreme Government will see its way to allotting large sums for the purposes indicated in the Resolution under notice.

THE REPORT OF THE CURRENCY COMMISSION—II.

In our last article on this subject we noticed the first part of the Report of the Currency Commission, which has been signed by all the Commissioners, and which enables the public to see exactly how far they as a body have advanced towards bimetallism. The second part which may be correctly described as the monometallists' Report is signed by Lord Herschell, the President of the Commission, Mr. Freemantle, Sir John Lubbock, Sir F. H. Farrer, Mr. Birch and Mr. Leonard Courtney. These gentlemen fully admit the inconveniences of the existing currency arrangements of the world. They think that the price of commodities may be in part due to an appreciation of gold, but they consider it impossible to determine with any approach to accuracy to what extent this has affected prices. They, however, express their belief that the fall in the price of commodities is mainly due, at all events, to circumstances independent of changes in the production of, or demand for, the precious metals, or the altered relation of gold to silver. With regard to the effect of currency changes in India Lord Herschell and the five members who agree with him generally are more emphatic. They write: "There cannot be two opinions as to the very serious effect which the continued fall in the gold price of silver has had on the finances of the Government of India. Unless expenditure be diminished, every additional fall in the value of the rupee renders additional taxation necessary if a deficit is to be avoided; and even if it be true that India has upon the whole benefited by the fall in the gold price of silver, that the condition of her agricultural industry has improved, and that commercial enterprises have prospered, this does not obviate the difficulties of the Government. * * * We are fully impressed with a sense of the difficulties which surround the Indian Government, and of the serious questions to which any proposed additional tax must give rise. It is not only the embarrassment which has already been caused to the Government of India which has to be borne in mind, but the impossibility of foreseeing to what extent these embarrassments may be increased, and their difficulty augmented by a further depression in the value of silver. We have no hesitation, then, in expressing the conclusion that the changes in the relative value of the precious metals are causing important evils and inconvenience to the Government of India which are well worth the endeavour to remedy them if a remedy can be devised which could be adopted without injustice to other interests, and without causing other evils or inconvenience equally great." It will thus be seen that as regards the effect of currency changes in India, there is absolute unanimity among the Commissioners, whether they are monometallists or bimetallists.

Lord Herschell and the five members who agree with him next proceed to discuss the proposed remedies, first among them being bimetallism. They concede that one uniform standard of value for all commercial countries would be a great advantage, but they hold that the adoption of bimetallism would be a premature and doubtful step. In considering the feasibility of a fixed ratio, they write:—"We think that in any conditions fairly to be contemplated in the future, so far as we can forecast them from the experience of the past, a stable ratio might be maintained if the nations we have alluded to were to accept and strictly adhere to bimetallism, at the suggested ratio. *We think that if in all these countries gold and silver could be freely coined and thus become exchangeable against commodities at the fixed ratio, the market value of silver as measured by gold would conform to that ratio, and not vary to any material extent.*" The italics are ours. The significance of this admission cannot be over-estimated. The condition on which the monometallists insist as essential to the successful adoption of bimetallism, can be easily fulfilled if England would only agree to join a bimetallic league. Well has Mr. Samuel Smith remarked, that, it is only the opposition of England which stands in the way of such a league. We all know very well that at the Monetary Conference which met in Paris in 1881, the United States delegates presented a very practicable scheme for an international bimetallic agreement, which would, at once, if ratified, have restored the equilibrium of ratio between silver and gold. It is a matter of history that France, Germany and Italy were willing to join America in this union, provided England would do so; but England obstinately refused to join the proposed league. The second part of the Report also contains other important admissions made by Lord Herschell and five members who agree with him. They do not hesitate to say that the dissolution of the tie between silver and gold created by the bimetallic system of France and the Latin Union distinguishes the period subsequent to 1873 from former times and has left other causes of demand for and supply of gold and silver free to act. This, we need hardly remind the reader, has always been the position of the bimetallists—a position which has hitherto been assailed by their opponents. Lord Herschell and his friends not only admit the main points claimed by the bimetallists, but they also accept a good many of their minor contentions. They say: "There can be no doubt, ttoo, that the commerce of nations having a gold standard may be expected to increase largely. Under these circumstances it may be open to argument that the vast superstructure of credit which rests upon a gold basis would run the risk of being disturbed if the standard were found to be appreciating. If, on the other hand, credit were founded on a bimetallic instead of a gold standard, the base upon which the fabric rests might be enlarged, and the danger to which we have alluded might be diminished." The advocates of bimetallism have always held this view, the correctness of which has hitherto been denied by their opponents. Again, "apprehensions have been expressed that if a bimetallic system were adopted gold would gradually disappear from circulation. If however, the arrangement included all the principal commercial nations, we do not think there would be any serious danger of such a result." Of course, the bimetallists know very well that if the arrangement do not include the principal commercial nations of the world, it is bound to fail. But, as we have said above, there will be no difficulty in the establishment of an international bimetallic league if only England would join it. Lord Herschell and his friends also declare in plain terms that they are fully sensible of the benefits which would accrue from the adoption of a common monetary standard by all the commercial nations of the world and that they are quite alive to the advantages of the adoption

by these nations of a uniform bimetallic standard as a step in that direction.

But, strange to say, notwithstanding these important admissions, Lord Herschell and his friends consider that the adoption of bimetallism would be a premature and doubtful step. They remark:—"The proposed change is tremendous, and we cannot but feel that to a great extent it would be a leap in the dark. The public mind is certainly not prepared for it at present, and the novelty of the proposal would excite apprehensions which in themselves might not be without their danger." The change would no doubt be tremendous; but we are entirely at a loss to understand why it should be considered "a leap in the dark." We confess we were not prepared for this conclusion after the admissions made by Lord Herschell and the five members who agree with him. They observe: "Although we have not felt ourselves able to recommend that this country should enter into negotiations with the view of establishing a bimetallic system of currency, we have indicated that we are fully sensible of the considerations which have been urged by the Government of India; and we think that every proposal which seems calculated to diminish these difficulties, and to ease the existing situation, is deserving of very careful consideration, and that an earnest endeavour should be made to adopt any which should appear to promise substantial advantages without the risk of greater evils." Now, nothing but the adoption of bimetallism would obviate the difficulties of the Government of India. The application of palliatives would not be of much use. The exhaustive enquiry made by the Currency Commissioners has proved to demonstration the possibility of establishing a stable ratio.

THE MAHOMEDAN CONGRESS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the National Congress at Allahabad, the followers of Sir Ahmed Khan, of Aligarh, held an educational Congress at Lahore. The report of those meetings in the columns of our Allahabad contemporary seems to be only a fulsome glorification of the old knight of Aligarh. All his speeches were of the highest eloquence. One speech was of "magnificent eloquence," another of "impassioned eloquence," and a third "moved the assembly to tears." The president of the Congress, Sirdar Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., District Judge of Guzerat, dwelt on the "magnificent services" rendered by Sir Ahmed to the nation, and, soaring into a high flight of oratory, said—"like the Messiah he has rescued the boat of the followers of his ancestors from the storm of ignorance into which it was sinking." Fancy the Messiah rescuing a boat, which boat was about to sink, not in the waters, but in the "storm of ignorance!" Truly the Sirdar has beaten hollow Sir Ahmed in the "magnificence" of his oratory; for is it not a magnificent spectacle to see the Messiah rescuing a boat which magnificence is only equalled by the superb sight of a "storm of ignorance?" We are also told how when the assembly went to prayers on Friday at the great mosque, large crowds were collected to see Sir Ahmed going for prayers, and how when the prayers were over, the 'grand old man,' the regenerator of his country, "sat on the steps of the tank in the middle of the courtyard surrounded by a large crowd." Undoubtedly this was a very edifying sight—Sir Ahmed sitting on the steps of a tank! We are not told whether the old *knight thus sitting on the steps of the tank was photographed or not; but there ought to* have been a photograph of this "magnificent" sitting, thousands of copies of which ought to have been distributed amongst his numerous followers and admirers. Nor must we omit to mention the address which the Mahomedan students of the Lahore Colleges presented to Sir Ahmed in which they addressed him as "our Father and Leader and Guide," and spoke of his services in the following grandiloquent style:—"But this precipitous downhill career should have terminated in their being engulphed by the dark and frowning abyss of ruin, had not your warning voice, when they had just reached the brink of the precipice, opened their eyes to their immediate peril of their position." The Mahomedan community was getting worse and worse; it was rushing headlong in furious haste down the declivity of destruction, and would have inevitably gone down into bottomless perdition, but just at that supreme moment the "warning voice" of the "sorrowful knight" of Aligarh was heard, and the community was saved! What a narrow escape! Infinite thanks to the Saviour of his nation!

Two incidents of a lively character occurred in the Congress which we cannot help noticing. The one related to a proposition made that, in consideration of the poverty of the Mahomedan community the Punjab Government should be requested to make a concession to Mahomedan students in the matter of fees. At the introduction of this proposition an animated discussion took place. The Congress was split into two parties. The one party maintained that the Mahomedans should stand on their own legs and must not beg for concessions, that it was disgraceful to beg like a *Faqueer*, and that it showed a want of sense of honour and of self-respect to go about begging. This was the opinion, we suppose, of the Aligarh party who talk so boastfully of "self-help." The other party, however, contended, that though begging was disgraceful, begging from Government was not disgraceful, that a son might beg from his father without incurring reproach, that Government was *Ma Bap*, and that therefore the Mahomedans incurred no disgrace by begging from Government which was their father and mother. It is superfluous to remark that the advocates of the patriarchal theory of Government, the *Ma Bap-wallahs* carried the day. The other incident had reference to the subject of female education. It is well-known that of all nations in the world the Mahomedans are the most averse to female enlightenment. Their ideas of woman are degrading in the extreme. Women, who have no souls, have been created only to minister to the passions of men, who are the lords of creation. They are therefore not fit to be educated. Education will only corrupt them. They are not to be taken into society. Wedlock and padlock should go together. When, therefore, a motion was made in the Congress, by the advanced Mahomedan party, to the effect that girls' schools should be established, the proposition fell like a bombshell in the assembly. It produced a tremendous explosion. It was pointed out that the contemplated girls' schools were "to be conducted strictly in accordance with Mahomedan traditions;" but this announcement produced no soothing effect. It did not act like oil on the angry surges. The storm of discussion raged louder and fiercer; and the whole aspect of things looked alarming. What was to be done to avert some dreadful catastrophe? Where could oil be got to assuage this fearful tempest—these mountain-high waves? The oil-wells of Aligarh afforded a ready supply. Let our readers observe the marvellous efficacy of Aligarh oil. The commotion was going on in the assembly when, says the reporter, "Sir Ahmed stepped forward and delivered an oration which moved the assembly to tears, and the motion was unanimously passed." Thrice-wonderful man! Like Moses of old, Sir Ahmed raises his rod and the surging billows hide their diminished heads! We only wonder that our able contemporary, the *Pioneer*, should become a party to the publication of such a perilous heap of trash, and to the laudation of a man who is eaten up with self-conceit and vanity.

THE PROPOSED DEPORTATION OF MR. HUME.

IN the days of Mr. Adam, who, as senior member of Council, became Governor General after the departure of Lord Hastings and before the arrival of Lord Amherst, Mr. Silk Buckingham, editor of a Calcutta newspaper, was prohibited from issuing his paper and was himself deported from India. This was done in the year 1823 during the reign of the East India Company, when all Englishmen except the officials were considered as interlopers. Those days have long since passed, and non-official Englishmen are not only tolerated in the country, but they are appointed members of the Imperial Legislative Council. The restrictitions which had been laid on the press and which made it possible for Mr. Adam to ruin Mr. Silk Buckingham, were abolished by Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1835, and the press of India became free. Ever since, and especially since the assumption of the sovereignty of the Indian Empire by the Empress-Queen, the inhabitants of India have enjoyed the inestimable boon of a free press and free speech. And yet in these days of enlightenment and liberty of thought, the *Pioneer* seriously proposes that the mouth of Mr. A. O. Hume should be gagged, and his person deported from the country. As our readers will hardly credit this statement, we give here the words of our contemporary:—"If Mr. Hume were resident in England he would of course be in the natural enjoyment of an Englishman's right to agitate on behalf of any idea he chose to espouse, but it is quite another matter while he chooses to live in India. Here he has no natural rights of the kind, and the Government of India would be quite within its moral as well as its legal rights if, without using any needless ceremony in the matter, it took straightforward measures to put his genius for agitation under restraint—giving him of course the option, if he preferred that arrangement, of withdrawing to England and there reinforcing the strength of the gentlemen connected with the East India and other Associations which are concerned with the cultivation of public opinion in London." This is in the spirit of the civilianism of the old East India Company, the spirit of old Adam who deported Mr. Silk Buckingham out of the country for the crime of free speech. In the days of the East India Company, when the Court of Directors was scarcely under any control, the deportation of Mr. Buckingham was possible. But is it possible now? Is such a course possible towards the close of the nineteenth century the distinguishing characteristic of which is liberty of thought and of speech? Is it possible at a time when the eyes of the ever-watchful House of Commons are scrutnizing every branch of the Indian administration and bringing to light every deed of darkness? In the interests of the National Congress, and the interests of India itself, it were well if Mr. Hume were deported from India. Such a measure would produce a howl of indignation from Cornwall to Shetland, would lionize Mr. Hume in every part of the United Kingdom, would upset the Coalition ministry, and bring into power the Grand Old Man, and thus contribute towards the accomplishment of the objects of the Congress. We never knew that an Englishman coming out to this country is deprived of some of his rights, at least the one right of agitating "on behalf of any idea he chose to espouse." In our simplicity we thought that an Englishman retained all his rights, natural and civil, intact in every part of Her Majesty's dominions. It is now only for the first time that we learn that an Englishman ceases to be an Englishman in his integrity the moment he sets foot on India. We wonder that our Anglo-Indian friends sit quietly under this curtailment of their rights. The ancient citizen of Rome retained his rights wherever he roamed throughout the length and breadth of the Roman Empire, and could with pride say, *Civis Romanes*. According to our Allahabad contemporary, the poor Anglo-Indian cannot say, "I am an Englishman." No, he is not an Englishman, not a full, complete "Englishman;" the *Pioneer* has maimed him. The poor Anglo-Indian has been wounded in his most vital part. For after all what is the right which John Bull values most of all? Is it not the right of grumbling? And if he be deprived of that essential and highly valued right, he is no more John Bull, he loses his personal identity. We are sure the British residents of India will not thank the *Pioneer* for drawing such a sorry caricature of the poor Anglo-Indian.

Our contemporary thinks that the Government of India would be perfectly right, both legally and morally, to put Mr. Hume's "genius for agitation under restraint,"—giving him the option of withdrawing from India. And this might be done, our contemporary says, "without using any needless ceremony in the matter." No, of course, not; no needless ceremony, no formality, no fuss is necessary. No investigation of Mr. Hume's opinions is required, he is not to be heard in his

defence. All that ceremony is needless. Only a stroke of the pen, a *lettre de cachet*, is all that is necessary. But by what means is his "genius for agitation" to be put under restraint? By depriving him of his pension? But that method, will be thoroughly useless, the *Pioneer* ought to know. Our contemporary has evidently two alternatives in view, namely, either deportation or imprisonment. We are confident that Mr. Hume has in him the spirit of the old Martyrs, and he would be as glad on the day of his deportation or of his imprisonment as he was on the day of his wedding; and his deportation or incarceration would be the dawn of India's regeneration.

The eccentric logic of our contemporary has not a little amused us. He would tolerate Native agitators, but not European agitators in India. Natives may agitate to any extent they like, but Europeans must not. Agitation by a Native is all right, but agitation in India by an Englishman is treason. Our contemporary does not believe that what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. One sort of sauce is required for the Native goose, and quite another for the European gander. This is Allahabad logic.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE last week was full of public engagements. There was a successful At Home at the Belvedere to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Garden party at the Woodlands of His Highness the Maharaja of Kooch Behar to meet the same distinguished personage. A successful evening party was organised by the India Club to meet His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Garden party at the Government House, on Thursday, the first given by Lord and Lady Lansdowne was largely attended.

HIS Honor the Liutenant-Governor started on his Behar tour on Friday last. His Honor is desirous of ascertaining for himself the probable extent of distress in the Province, and we have no doubt the tour will have important results in organising efficient relief works. His Honor's timely presence in Orissa greatly aided in these works and there is no reason why the same should not be the case in Behar, where matters after all may assume more serious aspects than the authorities are prepared for. The country is sincerely grateful to Sir Steuart Bayley for these prompt measures and His Honor's personal interest in its welfare and it may safely be expected that the evil will be averted. The official district reports to the 5th of January show that the out-turn of the paddy harvest in Behar has averaged from about twelve annas in the best districts to six annas in the worst. The prospects of the *rabbi* crops are still good, although rain was wanted for all the crops. Prices were generally steady except in parts of Bettiah, where they were rising gradually, and the pressure on the labouring classes in the affected districts was increasing. His Honor is not expected back to the Presidency before the 24th instant.

THE Ambar has not accepted the terms offered to him, and the negociations have failed. The Government of India have decided finally that Sikkim is and must remain a tributary State of India.

THE Amir of Afghanistan writing from Mazari Sharif on the 26th December reports that he was fired at a parade. The ball missed His Highness and wounded a servant. The would-be assassin was immediately killed by officers present.

We are glad to learn that His Excellency the Marquis of Landsdowne has been graciously pleased to accept the office of Patron to the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

ADDITIONAL eclat was lent to the last annual meeting of the National Indian Association which was held at the Belvedere on laso Monday under the Presidency of Sir Steuart Bayley, by the presence of Miss Manning who has always taken so deep an interest in the works of the Association. She has helped hundreds of young men who go from India to England and she very worthily fills Miss Carpenter's place. A resolution of welcome to Miss Manning was moved by Father Lafont and seconded by Babu Pratap Chunder Mozumdar, and the lady in expressing her thanks for the welcome spoke at length on the prospects and wants of female education in India, a subject with which the Association is closely identified. The supply of trained female teachers is a problem yet unsolved.

THE Bengal National Chamber of Commerce presented their address of welcome to the Viceroy, on Thursday last. His Excellency observed in the course of his reply:—

I entirely concur in the opinion which you have expressed in regard to the value to the inland as well as to the foreign trade of India of the great extension which your railway system has undergone. The state of the national finances is at this moment such as to render imperative a close scrutiny of any proposal involving the expenditure of public funds. Important works of railway extension are, however, already in progress, and I shall bear in mind your emphatic commendation of the policy under which the railway mileage of India has increased until it now stands at a total of over 14,000 miles.

Speaking of the expansion of Legislative Councils, His Excellency said:

I shall not fail to take note of the terms in which you have called my attention to the present constitution of your Legislative Councils; other besides yourselves have pressed this point upon my consideration. As the accredited exponents of the views of the Native mercantile classes of Bengal, you are able to express upon this subject an opinion of which I am fully disposed to recognize the weight.

IN the programme of the next Convocation of the Calcutta University which will be held on Saturday next, it is stated (among other things) that, "when all the candidates have been presented, His Excellency the Chancellor will call upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation. After which the Vice-Chancellor will declare the Convocation closed." "After which" in the position the words stand can only mean 'after the Chancellor has called upon the Vice-Chancellor.' It must consequently follow that there will be no Convocation address this year. As the Chancellor, however, it is presumed, will say something when making the call for the Address, the absence of the Address will not be felt as a loss.

THE second memorial portrait of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen was unveiled by the H. H. Maharaja of Kooch Behar on Tuesday last at the Albert Hall before a large gathering of European and Indian gentlemen. Babus Pratap Chandra Mazumdar, Surendranath Banerjee and Kali Churn Banerjee addressed the meeting and some hymns were also sung. The picture which has been drawn by Mr. Caddy, is an excellent likeness of the deceased and represents him in the act of addressing a public meeting. Tuesday last was selected for the ceremony as it happened to be the fifth anniversary of his death. The first portrait was unveiled in the Town Hall in 1887 and the Memorial Committee have now brought their labours to a close.

THE Patna girl's case, the *Indian Witness* says, will come before the Calcutta High Court on appeal next week.

FIRES in jute godowns are again assuming an epidemic form. It would probably be worth the while of the Insurance Companies and others concerned to enquire into the causes of these a little more closely than is customary in these periodical fires, cases. These fires have the same effect bears as in the money market.

THE cumbrous process of local Governments and administration having to telegraph to their own servants on leave out of India, through the Supreme Government has been abandoned. The more sensible arrangement of direct communication has now been sanctioned.

THE Lieutenant Governor's recent action of putting an end to the exceptional procedure of labour contracts, distinctly shows that His Honor is determined to grapple with the evil, and it is very likely that the more sensible portion of the planting public will loyally second His Honor's measures if they well understand their own interest. The fact undeniably is that in these days of easy transport free labour is cheaper and more efficient and the oppressive restrictions of the contract-cooly life need not encumber the statute book any longer. The ordinary law of supply and demand can well regulate the market and the apology for the existing law at its inception must have vanished with the development of railway and steamer communication with the planting districts. We take this act of Sir Steuart Bayley as an earnest of a more wide-spread and thorough-going reform in the light of public opinion. Regarding the alleged reluctance of the Indian coolie to emigrate in search of employment, a recent Government report says that he has been found willing to undertake the "arduous voyage round the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn to the Fiji Islands." Assam is much nearer home and prospects of good pay and good treatment at the hands of their employers will induce any number of coolies to emigrate.

THE Secretary of State has, it seems, some very just objections to the rather unfixed character of holidays enjoyed by our Secretariat offices, and the French leave they enjoy when they open and close after returning from and before going to the hills. His Lordship has suggested that the dates should be permanently fixed. But we do not know whether this has any reference to the Exodus question. It is said that the Government of India will shortly address his Lordship on the question and we trust the Exodus evil will be boldly faced. Lord Lansdowne has expressed his determination to make Calcutta his lordship's home for some time, which we may take it implies a longer term than usual and his Lordship may be depended upon to loyally support the Secretary of State in the proposed reform. It is said His Lordship will not leave Calcutta before May and there can be no doubt that Provincial administrators will profit much by the example not to speak of the lesser luminaries. A drastic reform has become imperatively necessary and we trust the evil and the scandal will not be permitted to grow and spread.

ONE of Prince Bismarck's official organs charged Sir Robert Morier, the British minister at St. Petersburgh who held the same office in Germany during the Franco-German war, of having informed Marshall Bazine that the Prussians had crossed the Moselle. The fact of the Great Chancellor's having permitted to rake up this old scandal at this distant date was regarded to have a distinctly political reason and was supposed to be due to Sir Robert's having thwarted some of the Prince's favourite schemes at the St. Petersburgh Court. There was the usual amount of correspondence in which Sir Robert pressed for unqualified withdrawal of the charge and was fortunate enough in being able to produce the Marshal's autograph denial. The semi-official "Post" withdrewn and the accusation. Sir Robert absolves the paper of being actuated by any *mala fides* in the matter. A later telegram, however, says that the Morier controversy continues, and the *Kolnische Zeitung* maintains the accusation made against Sir Robert, ignores his denials and points out the absurdity of the arguments adduced in refuting the charge.

THE *Times* (November 19, 1888) has a leader headed "Trust Companies and Rings." The writer does not single out for his remarks the Cheshire Salt Syndicate which has been a source of considerable anxiety here, but speaking generally he says "the success of a salt or iron trust would be the signal for the framing of many copies of it in other branches of trade. The evils which they have brought about in America will in due course manifest themselves here; and the question will arise sooner or later, not only in Parliament but in English courts as it has often arisen across the

Atlantic whether trust companies which establish practical monopolies, which absorb into a few hands the whole stock of an important commodity and which put an end to competition, are legal institutions."

THE Barakar Iron Works never paid and the Government did an ill-advised thing in taking them over in almost a moribund state. It is unwise under ordinary circumstances for Government to enter into risky mercantile or manufacturing speculations unless for urgent State purposes, and the lucrative nature of the business in question, if it ever had any indeed, must have been considerably diminished by the no doubt wise resolution that the Works shall not execute private orders. We are glad to learn that Government has since been considering the desirability of transferring the Works to a private Company. It will have to consider the question of possibility also we are afraid.

WE have received the first number of a Bengali monthly magazine under the name of *Malancha*—a name that recalls in all its vividness the delicate imagery of Roy Gunakar, the master-poet of modern Bengal. In a light and airy introduction the *raison d'tre* of the new venture is explained and pretension to solid substantiality is modestly disclaimed for which the reader is referred to "other shops." Many distinguished writers have promised to contribute to its columns and the present number is of a standard which if maintained will ensure its success. High class Bengali magazines are not many in number and we are glad to recommend the new addition to public support and patronage.

THE Calcutta Police Courts buildings which have recently undergone thorough repairs at a considerable expense have been condemned and are to be dismantled. New buildings are to be erected in their place and the courts will hold their sittings in the ground floor of the Town Hall during the period of construction, which will extend over the better portion of two years it is supposed. The buildings had been condemned long ago and the condemnation was repeated every time that thorough repairs were undertaken. It is, therefore, inexplicable why public money should have been recklessly spent upon these repairs year after year and upon additions and alterations from time to time. Be that as it may, we trust advantage will be taken of the dismantling the buildings for widening the Chitpore Road at its approaches of the Lal Bazar crossing. The road is now very narrow and with its double line of tramways and crowd of carriages is a source of great danger to those that have to use it. The Calcutta Municipality and the Tramways Company ought to move in the matter immediately.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Madrissa College took place under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble on Saturday last. When the ceremoney of distribution was over, the President delivered an effective address, in which he expressed his great pleasure at the exceedingly satisfactory progress of the College and the increasing desire of the Mahomedan community towards taking advantage of education. He was sorry to learn that the gymnastic class did not appear to command the support that was expected; and with reference thereto observed that physical exercise was essentially necessary as an aid towards the educational advancement of the students. The speaker further observed that there was a great deal yet to be done by the Mahomedan students towards their education in order to compete with their Hindoo brethren in the race of life, and he was glad to find that the Mahomedans from all parts of the country came to Calcutta and were doing all they could to obtain a sound and good education. He then congratulated Dr. Hœrnle on the success which had attended his efforts in the establishment of a hostel and the sitisfactory results the college had obtained at his hands.

THE Broughton Institution which began its work in 1882 with five students on its rolls is now a prosperous educational establishment to which a large share of public patronage has been rightly extended. It has enlisted the sympathy and support of distinguished personages, both European and Indian, and is very useful in so far as those who are really poor get their education free. But the school is in a poor way financially, and Babu Aghore Nath Chatterjee, the honorary Superintendent, who founded the school, has had to pay a large sum of money to meet its expenses. As he cannot be expected to do this always, an appeal is now made to the public to come to the aid of the institution, which we hope will be readily responded to. Babu Aghore Nath Chatterjee, we are told, contemplates opening technical classes in connection with the school, provided he can secure a certain amount of Government patronage. He does not want a grant-in-aid, but would be content if a few only of the many large orders of Government for articles of various description could be executed by his pupils. This seems to us to be a very reasonable demand and there is no reason why Government should not accede to it—provided of course the articles produced are of the Government standard quality. The tall talk about technical education which we are accustomed to hear so often will not go any great way in actually promoting it, so long as practical patronage is not accorded to those who work in the cause of technical education. A ready market must be found for their labour and a better and cheaper mode of practically promoting technical education it would be hard for Government to find than by accepting the offers of Babu Aghore Nath Chatterjee, and of others similarly situated.

THE inhabitants of Akra, Monikhali, Krishnanagore, Moheshtolla, Budgebudge and many other villages in the District of 24-Purgunnahs have petitioned His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to connect the Northern and Southern Sections of the Steuart Road by a bridge over the Akra canal which, the memorialists point out, can be maintained by levy of tolls alone. A ferry that exists at the point yields an annual revenue of about 550 a year and if the wheel-traffic that will be possible by the bridge be taken into account the income will be considerably increased. The Public Works Department may surely arrange that the proposed bridge may not interfere with the boat traffic of the canal. The technical difficulty about the Local Self-Government Act not providing for collection of bridge tolls is what the memorialists pray His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to remove. The new Budgebudge Railway will, we understand, pass along this road and the bridge ought to be constructed independently of tolls supposing the technical difficulty cannot be easily obviated. Barring the road passing through Akra Brick Factory, the existing roads are of a fragmentary character for want of a bridge over the Akra Khal, and are impracticable during the rains even for local traffic. If the road be once properly laid out and metalled it would be cheaper in comparison with the outlay necessary for repairing the road after it has been half ruined by rain and traffic. The absence of a line of road communication between Calcutta and the villages adjoining Akra is much to be deplored.

IN a recent issue we barely noticed the fact that the Fancy Fair of the Sakhi Samiti had taken place; but as a Fancy Fair wholly managed by Native ladies is quite a novel thing and as it is, at least in this Presidency, the first of its kind, it may not be deemed undesirable to give a fuller description of it. We labour, however, under one capital disadvantage, which is that we were not eye-witnesses of the scene, as all members of the male sex were under the ban and were jealously excluded from the precincts of the fairy circle. A lady friend of ours has kindly come to the rescue, and has given us a lively description of the scene as only a woman can give, and with the help of our fair informant we give here some account of the *Mahila Mela*. The Fancy Fair was held, as our readers know, in the open square of the Bethune School, at Cornwallis Square, on the 29th, the 30th and the 31st of last month. There were about a dozen stalls containing all sorts of useful and fancy articles, which were presided over by respectable Bengali ladies. There was a stall of Benares brass-work which, perhaps, had more numerous customers than any other stall; there was a stall of gorgeous silk *saris* from Bombay and other places; there was the stall of Poona curiosities of all sorts; there was a stall of children's frocks of all sizes and various prices; there were stalls of jewelery, of Jaipur marble plates, of Jubbulpur trinkets, of Dacca conchshell *chooris*, and the choice manufactures of many other Indian cities; and in the centre there was the stall of flowers filled with Mr. Chatterjee's best roses and chrycanthemums, the presiding nymph of which was Miss Tagore, daughter of Master S. Tagore, the well-known Bombay civilian, herself a fairer flower. The stalls were all finely decorated, and the rich silk-dresses of the Brahmo ladies added fascination to the scene. The Bazaar was opened with a few appropriate words by Lady Bayley. At about one o'clock Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, under whose distinguished patronage the Bazaar was held, accompanied by her daughters and Lady Maude Anson, honoured it with her presence. Her Excellency was received at the door by Lady Bayley and the ladies of the Committee of the Sakhi-Samiti, and was presented with a lovely bouquet, an Agra inlaid marble plate and an ivory shrine. The largest donor to the Mela was Maharani Sarnamayi of Cossimbazar, the foster-mother of every benevolent scheme in Bengal, who gave a donation of 1,025 Rs. Nor were Bengali ladies the only donors. European, Armenian and Parsi ladies lent support to this good work. A beautiful water-colour drawing of the Hurnai Pass on the Afghan Frontier was presented by Mrs. Col. A. Walker; Miss Manuk gave a fine picture of the cane-bridge, near Darjeeling, which she had painted with her own hand, while Mr. H. P. Cola, daughter of Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C. I. E. of Bombay, presented to the Bazaar sandal-wood work-boxes, photograph frames and beautiful sandal-wood album, the last of which articles was bought by Lady Lansdowne. For three days the Mela was thronged by Bengali ladies of all classes and conditions; nor were European ladies wanting in their patronage. All the three days a brisk trade was carried on in the fairy market, and we have no doubt that a considerable sum of money was realized.

We congratulate the ladies of the Sakhi-Samiti Committee on the brilliant success of their first enterprise. We believe, before the Bazar was held, they had considerable misgivings; but on the last day of the sale their beaming countenances showed that the result had exceeded their most sanguine expectations. On each day, too, there was an opera which must have been a new thing to most of the Bengali ladies. We stated some weeks ago that the two objects contemplated by the Sakhi-Samiti were the promotion of friendly intercourse amongst Bengali ladies, and of female enlightenment. Both these objects have to a certain extent been accomplished by the Mela. Bengali ladies who had never seen one another's faces now met together in this Fancy Fair, saluted one another, and conversed freely. There were women of all castes and creeds—we believe, however, Muhammadan ladies were conspicuous by their absence; and if this Bazar is held every year, it will greatly contribute to the promotion of friendly intercourse. There are certainly fairs held in the country where Bengali women congregate in large numbers. Only the other day a great Mela was held at Ghoshpara about a mile's distance from Kanchrapara on the Eastern Bengal Railway line. Thousands of women from villages on both sides of the river met there; but almost all these women were of the lower classes. The women of the lower classes enjoy far greater freedom than those of the higher classes, and the object of the Sakhi-Samiti is to bring together the women of the higher classes; and in this they have so far succeeded; and we doubt not their success will increase year by year. The other object of the Association is the promotion of female education, and especially the raising of an efficient body of female zenana teachers. The Association

began the work sometime ago, but its operations were greatly cramped by the want of funds. This Fancy Fair will put a considerable sum into the coffers of the Samiti, and will enable it to extend its operations. We look with peculiar favour upon every scheme the object of which is to promote the education of the womanhood of our country. We therefore hail with delight the success of this the first venture of the Sakhi-Samiti, and wish the Association all success in their work of faith and labour of love.

LOCAL.

MR. CAINE AT THE TOWN HALL.

A LARGE and influential gathering of all sections of the community assembled at the Town Hall, on Saturday last, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Raja Durga Churn Law C. I. E. to hear an address of Mr. Caine on the Excise System in India. The president in a few well-chosen words introduced Mr. Caine to the assembly, and hoped that the proceedings would be characterised by moderation. Mr. Caine is a distinguished Member of the British Parliament, and one of the leading spirits of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, which is doing its best to promote the cause of temperance in this country. He is now making a tour in India in order to study for himself this important question on the spot, and we fully appreciate the value of his noble efforts and those of his colleagues in this good work. He is accompanied by Mrs Caine, who graced the meeting with her presence, and has travelled from Bombay, *via* the Punjab and the North Western Provinces, stopping at all important towns along his route, where he has made close and careful enquires on the subject in which he takes so deep an interest. His two months' tour in India has convinced him that the official aspect of the drink question in India is wrong and unreliable, and the time has come when strong and vigorous action must be taken for grappling with and rooting out the evil. Mr. Caine need hardly have apologised for presenting what he called the strange spectacle, of a delegate coming all the way from one of the most drunken countries in the world to preach the cause of temperance and abstinence to by far the most sober people living on the face of the earth. His very presence among us shows that there was urgent necessity for the movement he and his colleagues have organised. The theory propounded by our Excise officials about augmented revenue receipts not necessarily implying increased consumption, or in other words, about maximum taxation from minimum consumption, is a creature of pure imagination, and does not exist in reality. This Mr. Caine demonstrated by the powerful and incisive logic of facts and figures gathered from rose-colored official reports and returns and from Parliamentary blue-books, and he proved that between 1870 and the present date the excise revenue has just doubled and the gallonage also has considerably increased. In India Government congratulates itself on yearly increasing liquor revenue, whereas in England, where drunkenness has taken a firm and deep root, and has popular support and sanction, the Government always tries to keep it down and to protect the public from the publican. Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Goschen, who sucessively held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and who represented different shades of political opinion—namely, Conservative, Liberal and Liberal-unionist, were agreed upon this question, and though they had to struggle with financial exigencies, just as well as the Government of India, the thought never crossed their minds of enriching the Exchequer by the vice and misery of the people. What a contrast to this does the Government of India present! From the highest officer to the lowest, all concerned in the excise administration of the country have one object in view, namely, increase of income from the department entrusted to their care. They may be and are honest men and true and act with the best intentions, but they are the unwilling and probably unconscious parts of an inexorable machine which goes on with its work of havoc utterly unmindful of consequences. They are praised and belauded for showing increase of revenue, and if the Government standard of efficency of which by the way, neither Mr. Caine nor his audience had the slightest idea, be not attained they, poor fellows, are censured. Grogshops are thurst in where they are not wanted, and many licenses for shops have had to be withdrawn because no liquor could be sold in those shops. Well-meaning zemindars who may refuse to let land for opening these shops in the interest of their tenantry are taken to task for their refusal, and are called upon to shew cause within two days why the order of the Collector for opening the shops should not be complied with. Such things are possible only in India and are not imaginery. Mr. Caine quoted chapter and verse from the corresponence that passed between Mr. Clay, the Collector of Burisal, and Babu Behary Lal Roy, who refused to allow a grogshop to be opened in his estate at the Lakhutia Mela at the instance of the Burisal People's Association, and showed that such incidents are by no means few and far between. In England, however, there are vast estates in which the landlord does not allow a liquor-shop to be opened, and no excise officer there could ever contemplate such *zulum* or *zuberdustism*. The excise law of all civilsed countries is based on enlightened principles, and to keep down the liquor trade within proper bounds and restrictions is the anxious object of all legislatures. In Canada, for example, there is a whole province, the North Western Provinces as it is called, which almost equals in area to our province of that name, where not a single grogshop is permitted to be opened, and no one can buy liquor unless he has a written *permit* from the Provincial Governor. This district is inhabited by the old native Indian races, who have almost been annihilated by ardent spirits from off the American continent, for whose safety and preservation the Canadian Parliament has had to enact so strict a law. So severe is its working that the Marquis of Lansdowne, then the Viceroy of Canada, could not get anything to drink at dinner on his first entering this province, because His Excellency's Aide-de-camp had inadvertently forgotten to take out a *permit* for the purpose from the Provincial Governor! The law could not be relaxed even for the Governor General of the Dominions, and the noble Marquis refused to break the law. Mr. Caine heard the story from His Excellency personally, and now that this distinguished and enlightened statesman rules the destinies of the vast Empire, it is not too much to hope that he will in the light of his recent Canadian experiences devise some measures which will root out the evil.

But His Excellency has difficulties in his way. The Excise officials will tell his lordship a different tale, and the blessings may be a long way in coming. There is an unholy alliance for ruining the people for the sake of revenue, which it will be hard even for His Excellency to break. Excise yields by far the cheapest and the richest mode of taxation, and it is difficult for a Government that does not care for the moral welfare of the people,—except by way perhaps of prescribing a moral text-book for their Schools and Colleges,—to resist the temptation. Forest, Opium, Salt, Stamps all have to yield to liquor revenue, and the question of rupees, annas and pies unconsciously get mixed up with higher questions. The Hon'ble Mr. Westland from his place in the Supreme Council, as Finance Minister of the Empire, not long ago "looked forward hopefully to increase of excise revenue," and his subordinates naturally complain that the "Government Standard" of liquorshops has not been attained. Credit for good intentions is certainly due to Sir Steuart Bayley's Government in this regard, and the appointment of Mr. Westmacott's Commissions for enquiring into the Outstill System as obtaining in the Howrah and Hooghly Districts was an earnest and a guarantee of action in the matter. But the Government of Bengal seems to be still undecided, and unable to make up its mind. Mr. Westmacott's report shows that all possible safeguards notwithstanding, the system has signally failed in the Districts coming within the purview of his enquiry, and if failure has resulted at the strongest points of the line can there be any doubt that the same will be the case throughout? The Bengal Government still desires to give the existing system further trial, and says so in a resolution from which Mr. Caine read extracts at the meeting, and which has not yet been published, but will shortly be. What is now wanted is not Commissions and Enquiries. for we have had enough of them. The public Associations, the Press and the Christian Missionaries who are among the people and know them and their doings well are agreed that drunkenness is fearfully on the increase and must be checked. Mr. Caine suggests that there should be a Conference of Excise officers of the Government and of non-official gentlemen interested in the solution of the drink question, who should be deputed to devise a practicable and efficient measure of restriction. Expansion must be stopped at all costs and we trust that the distinguished Government officials connected with our Excise Administration who were present at the meeting, will put this view of the question strongly before Sir Steuart Bayley than whom none is more open to argument and reasoning. The dual system of Sudder and Outstills cannot be maintained any longer and since the latter has been severely condemned by officials and non-officials alike it is high time to change the present system. The consideration of the question, moreover, should be not on principle of revenue alone but on the higher principle of the moral welfare of the people to whom a certain amount of *local option* should be granted. Statements have been made in Parliamentary blue-books that local option practically obtains in India, though as a matter of fact nothing of the sort is known here. Mr. Westmacott himself thinks it high time that District officers should have discretion in selecting sites for and the number of the grogshops within their jurisdiction and the principle may be safely expanded by relegating to selected Municipalities the Excise administration of the locality. The growing importance of the question leaves the Government no other alternative. England with its cold and frosty climate which hardens up her children, loses a good hundred and twenty five thousand of them by drink alone every year, and the results in the hot climate of India are terrible to contemplate. Mr. Gladstone in one of his speeches said that the mortality from drink equals the mortality from war, pestilence and famine all combined. British administration in India has given her internal peace and secured the frontiers, and war mortality is happily now reduced. Standing laws have been passed for combating with famine which can be readily applied whenever the emergency arises and with the growth of sanitary science, the development of Municipalities, and the expansion of local self-Government pestilence also may be expected to be brought to bay in time. British administration has conferred all these boons and blessings on India, and is it fair that it should allow her to be torn to pieces by the terrific monster that has stolen in its wake and obtained a footing under the protecting shadow of its mighty shield? We trow not, and if we are unable to rouse Provincial Administrations and the Supreme Government to a proper sense of duty, there is a higher tribunal still to which they are all subject and whose aid if invoked we may safely count upon. Mr. Caine's presence in our midst is reassuring and will stimulate the agitation. He tells us that whatever the difference of opinion may be about the question with regard to England itself Parliament could in time be got to interdict State traffic in liquor in India which is so much to the detriment of the moral and material prosperity of the people. Conservatives and Liberals have alike conceded the principles of Local Option in England, and in India where drink is not a necessity of life in any sense of the term, the concession is bound to be made if the agitation for it be properly kept up. The five million teetotalers of England are sure to espouse our cause and with their aid and co-operation the foulest blot on the British Administration of India may yet be removed.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

THE UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, AND ITS VALUABLE RESULTS.

LONDON, *May* 1, 1888.—The origin, growth, and final success of any enterprise are causes for the greatest public interest, whether relating to public institutions or private ventures. Both England and America have been especially marked by examples of this nature, and I am glad to record one which is so prominent as to be of universal interest.

Several years since, Mr. H. H. Warner, residing at Rochester, New York, became aware that what he supposed was an iron constitution was becoming rapidly undermined, and that something of a mysterious nature seemed to be sapping his vitals. At first the indications were slight, consisting principally of frequent headaches, dull pains in various parts of the body, unaccountable lassitude, and occasional nausea. He thought that perhaps these symptoms were the result of a cold, and gave them but little attention; but they increased, and finally became alarming. Consultations with two prominent physicians revealed the fact that he was suffering from an acute attack of kidney disease. Under the most careful attention of the physicians, however, he failed to improve; in fact, grew worse constantly. It was at this critical time that he heard of a tropical plant which was reputed to be of great value in similar troubles. He had little faith in its power, but resolved to try it, as nothing else seemed in any way to benefit him. He therefore ceased taking the medicines of the doctors, and began the use of the article referred to, and was, in a very short space of time, made aware of the fact that it was greatly benefiting him. He continued its use faithfully, and, as a result, became perfectly cured; has been one of the most active men in America; and is to-day a picture of perfect health.

Mr. Warner's experience caused him to thoroughly and most carefully investigate, and as a result he discovered that the majority of common diseases could be traced, in their origin, to disorders of the kidneys or liver. This was a revelation so startling in its nature that, as a duty to humanity, Mr. Warner felt impelled to make known to the world the great means by which he had been saved. With this end in view, he began preparing and selling the remedy referred to, since which time the demand for it has been remarkable. In all the history of the world there is no instance on record where so great a demand has been known as that existing at present for "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, and urinary organs.

Not long after presenting his remedy to the American public, Mr. Warner found the demand for it so extensive, and the benefits so great, that he decided to extend the field of his operations and usefulness. To that end he opened and established complete laboratories in Canada, Australia, England, and Germany, in addition to the parent establishment in America. In each of these countries the manufacture and sale of, as well as the cures effected by, "Warner's aSfe Remedies" has been the wonder of the people, and the utter routing of the many quack nostrums that have for years been working injury to those seeking relief. The same excellent results that have universally followed the use of Warner's Remedies in England are testified to by thousands in other countries every day.

Messrs. Warner & Co., I gm given to understand, have made arrangements for the establishment in both Bombay and Calcutta for depots for the distribution and sale of the Remedies, and intend to push the business in India as in other countries, and on this fact your people are to be congratulated. The financial standing of H. H. Warner & Co. is second to that of no house with whom I am acquainted. The well-known public spirit and liberality of Mr. Warner in all charitable and scientific matters is of an exceptional kind. He has endowed the celebrated Warner Astronomical Observatory at Rochester, New York, at an expense of £20,000. That he encourages the advancement of science by the generous expenditure of money in prizes for cometary and meteoric discoveries is known to the entire world, and marks him as one of the leading patrons of science of this day. Success such as has been achieved by this house, and ofs o' high an order, is wholly, meritorious and deserved, and, while it is phenomenal it is none the less of the greatest value to all mankind.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CASES OF CHRONIC COUGH.—This celebrated Oil has been most extensively and successfully used in the treatment of Chronic Coughs. It effectually corrects the morbid action and deposits of mucous surfaces of the throat and bronchial tube, and speedily allays the irritation which produces frequent and prleonged coughing. Dr. Hunter Semple, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, writes:—"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, introduced into medical practice by Dr. de Jongh, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreable, and might even be called pleasant. I can fully believe that, from its richness in chemical principles, it is superior in efficacy to many, or perhaps all, of the pale-coloured Oils. I have found Dr. de Jongh's Oil very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signatuare of his sole consignees on the capsule and label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co. 210, High Holdorn London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Review of the Trade of India in 1887-88.
2. Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department No. CCXLV. Report of the Persian Gulf-Political Regency and Muscat Political Agency for 1887-88.
3. Ditto No. CCXLIII.—Rajputana Sanitary, Vaccination, Dispensary and Jail Report for 1887.
4. Ditto No. CCXLIV.—Report of the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1887.
5. Report on the Financial Results of the Excise Administration in the Lower Provinces for 1887-88.
6. Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1887-88.
7. Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal Tibet Sikkim and Bhutan for 1887-88.
8. Report of the Honorary Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens for 1887-88.
9. Report on the working of District Boards in Bengal during 18 months ending 31st March 1888.
10. Report on the Administration of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for 1887-88.
11. Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1887-88.
12. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1887.
13. Annual Report of the Department of Land Records end Agriculture, Bengal for 1887-88.
14. Twentieth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for 1887.

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Goaarnment Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 9, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr F S Hamilton, Covenanted Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880, in the District of Mozufferpore.

Mr C Johnston, who has recently been appointed as a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst. Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Murshidabad.

Mr E F Ainslie, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the Districts of Rajshahye, vice Babu Mohim Chunder Ghose, transferred.

The Hon'ble Colman Macaulay, C I E, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Departments, on special duty, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fenny, Noakholly is allowed leave for two months, under rule 2, section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Burhundeo Narain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty as Assistant Settlement Officer, Banani and Srinuggur Estates, was on leave for fourteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 14th November last.

Babu Raghu Nath Shahi, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 19th instant.

Mr A Manson, Magistrate and Collector, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for eight months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 23rd March, 1889,

Babu Brojendro Kumar Seal, District and Sessions Judge, Bankura, acted in the first grade of District and Sessions Judge from the forenoon of the 9th July to the afternoon of the 17th November, 1888.

Mr J Kalieher, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Hughly, acted in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges from the forenoon of the 8th August to the forenoon of the 6th October, 1888.

Mr J Pratt, District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, acted in the first grade of District and Sessions Judge from the afternoon of the 9th August to the forenoon of the 5th October 1888.

Mr F W Badcock, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, acted in the firstgrade of District and Sessions Judges from the afternoon of the 18th August to the forenoon of the 29th September, 1888.

In supersession of the order of the 27th October last, Mr H Holmwood, C S is allowed furlough or two years, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th July, 1888.

Mr W H D'Oyly, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 2nd November last.

Mr E B Harris, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Mr L Paulit, C S, reported his departure from India on special leave on the afternoon of the 30th November, 1888.

Mr J T Babonau, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extention of leave for three months on sick certificate.

Mr T E Coxhead, Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum, is promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the the 22nd August, 1888, vice Mr J Anderson, retired.

Mr E H Ruddock, Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, on furlough, is appointed to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 4th September 1888, vice Mr W M Clay, retired.

Mr W B Oldham, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 22nd August, 1888, vice Mr T E Coxhead.

Lieutenant-Colonel C H Garbett, Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh, is appointed to the first grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 22nd August, 1888, vice Mr W B Oldham.

Mr H H Risley, Deputy Commissioner, second grade, substantive pro tempore, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 22nd August, 1888, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C H Garbett.

Mr R Carstairs, Deputy Commissioner, third grade substantive pro tempore, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 22nd August, 1888, vice Mr H H Risley.

Mr C A Samuells, Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is promoted to the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 4th September, 1888, vice Mr E H Ruddock.

Mr C W Bolton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the third grade, with effect from the 4th September, 1888, vice Mr C A Samuells; but continue to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr G W Place, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 22nd August, 1888, vice Mr R Carstairs.

Mr J G Ritchie, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is promoted to the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 4th September, 1888, vice Mr C W Bolton.

Mr T L L Jenkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on furlough, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 22nd August, 1888, vice Mr G W Place.

Mr D J Macpherson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the second grade, with effect from the 4th September, 1888, vice Mr J G Ritchie.

Mr Macpherson will continue to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.

Mr A W Paul, Deputy Commissioner, Darjiling, on special duty, acted in the first grade of Deputy Commissioners from the afternoon of the 7th July to the forenoon of the 8th September, 1888, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E G Lillingston, on deputation.

Mr H H Risley, Deputy Commissioner, second grade, acted in the first grade of Deputy Commissioner, from the afternoon of the 7th July to the forenoon of the 8th September, 1888, vice Mr A W Paul, on special duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Arrah Bench, in the District of Shahabad, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third classes :—

Babu Keshendro Narain, Babu Ram Janum Singh, and Moulvi Syed Zahiruddin.

Mr C Johnston, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Norendro Krishna Dutta, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Purneah, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nilmadhub Roy, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babu Bunkim Chunder Mitter M A B L, is appointed to act as an Additional Musiff in the District of of Birbhum for six months.

Grant of leave to Munsiff.—Babu Chukradhur Presad, Munsiff of Hazaribagh, in the District of Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for twenty-eight days under section 134, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, from the 10th December, 1888, to the 16th January, 1889, both days inclusive, in extension of the furlough for one year granted to him on the 1st December 1887.

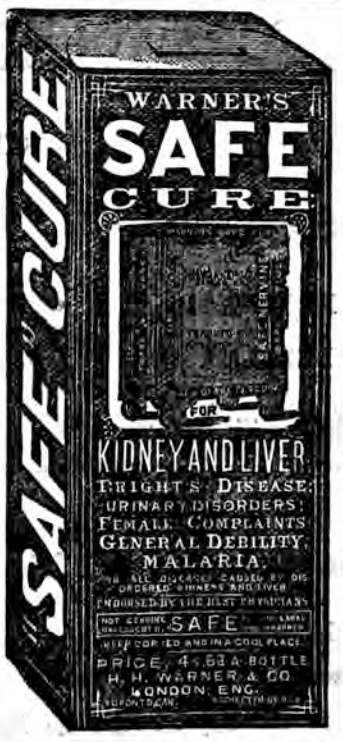
Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday the 17th January 1889 at 3 P. M. when the business left undisposed of at the Special General Meeting held on the 3rd January will be brought forward.

At the close of the Adjourned Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held to sanction the application of Messrs George Henderson and Co., for renewal of license for Jute Godowns at Nos. 42 and 43 Doorga Chuin Mookerjee's Street.

JOHN COWIE,
Secy. to the Corporation.



THE KING OF MEDICINES FOR ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO A TROPICAL CLIMATE.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Gravel, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, and Urinary Organs. For DENGUE, MALARIA, ENLARGED SPLEEN, and all other complaints incident to a tropical climate it has no equal. For the many distressing ailments peculiar to women it is most valuable. *It restores the organs that make the blood*, and hence is the best BLOOD PURIFIER. It is the only known remedy for Bright's Disease. For Diabetes use Warner's SAFE Diabetes Cure.

For sale by all Chemists and at the Bazaars at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or of Ballantine & Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Write Ballantine & Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Lushai Expeditionary Force.

LETTERS and other Postal articles intended for Officers, troops or followers with the Lushai Expeditionary Force should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
REGIMENT BATTERY OR OFFICE.
Lushai Expeditionary Force.
Without the addition of any Post Town.

P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the sales of the Deo Estates for the liquidation of debts commence again on Tuesday the 22nd Instant at 1 P. M. in the Gya Collectorate.

BHUAN LAL,
Manager, Raj Deo.

Chatterji, Bonerji & Mukerji.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL **HOMŒOPATHIC** CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

No. 155-2, *Bow-Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

Have always in stock the freshest Homœopathic Medicines, Books, Pocket cases and Mahogany chests, both empty and fitted with medicines, from Rs. 4 to Rs- 200 or more, imported from the most reputed firms of LONDON, AMERICA, GERMANY, AND FRANCE. Family medicine chests with English Guides, Globules, Pilules, Corks, Phials and other sundries.

NOTICE

IT is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 19th January, at 3 P. M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible, on presenting themselves at the Senate House, at 2 P.M.

P. K. RAY, DISC., *Registrar.*
SENATE House, *the* 31*st December* 1888.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS

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The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall, as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require, the English one will be sent.

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It is feared that the names of some of the delegates who attended the Fourth National Congress at Allahabad from Bengal, Assam and Orissa were not registered at the Congress Office or that their papers have been lost. The undersigned therefore requests one and all the above delegates to be good enough to send him at once their names in full with honorary titles, scholastic degrees, etc, caste, religious denomination, occupation, address, place or places, or associations which they represented at the Congress and how and when they were elected, also their delegates ticket numbers. If the names of those who fail to comply with this request are not found in the report of the Congress it will not be owing to any fault of

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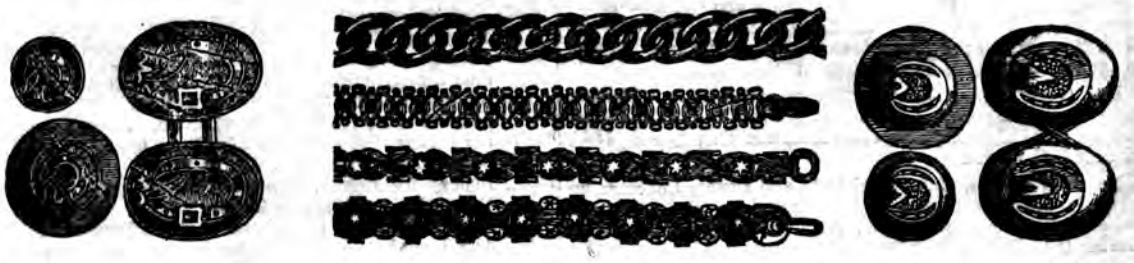

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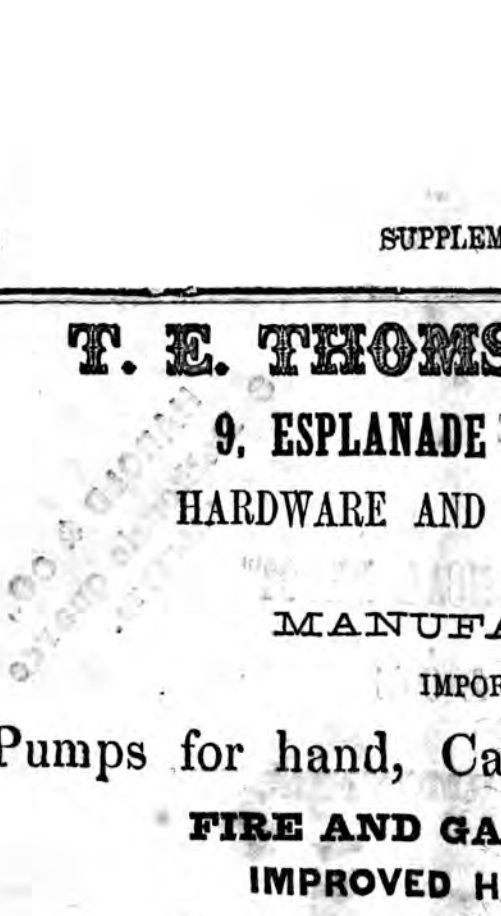

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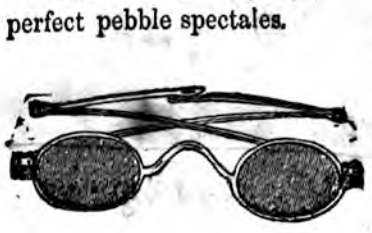

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